Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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ARMY AIR UNIT HONORED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES, BURMA

Citation Issued to Nakanishi Contingent Revealed Wednesday

AIDED GROUND FORCES

620 Enemy Planes Shot Down Or Blasted Aground by Cited Fliers

The citation granted by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force in the Southern Regions to the Nakanishi Air Unit for distinguished services rendered in the Philippines and Burma areas since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Nakanishi Air Unit blasted the air bases of the American-Filipino forces and swiftly gained control of the air. After cooperating with the rapid advancing ground units, the Nakanishi Air Unit shifted the scene of its operations to Burma and since its raid on the enemy's Tinsukia airfields, carried out in late October, 1942, operated continually in the air battle of annihilation against the British Indian Army and the Chungking forces, and coordinated directly with Japanese ground operations.

Active in Burma

The Unit was especially active in the action against the enemy toward the end of May this year when the British Indian Army had its counter-offensive against southern Burma turned into "the tragedy of Arakan." The Unit thus contributed much to the air operations as well as the land operations of the Japanese Forces.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"To the Nakanishi Air Unit, which since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, served meritoriously in the Philippines and Burma areas, a citation had been granted by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Force in the Southern Regions. This has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

"Nakanishi Air Unit

"The above, through the year and a half since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, operated continually in the Philippines and the Burma areas and in each battle scored distinguished exploits. Especially, since its attack on the Tinsukia airfields, carried out late in October, 1942 the Unit was always active without a day's rest in the aerial annihilation battle against the enemy before it in India and China, in direct coordination with ground operations; and in the air defense of strategic points in Burma. The fighting will of the Unit Commander and the officers and men under him was always high, and by quick and effective leadership in making use of each opportunity and by swift and courageous movements, the Unit concentrated and manifested its fighting power at the strategic time at the strategic points and frequently scored magnificent battle results. Thus the Unit not only contributed greatly to the successful prosecution of the Army's air operations in the Burma area, but also contributed tremendously to the whole of the Burma operations. Its distinguished services were outstanding. Therefore, a citation is hereby issued to it.

June 10, 1943
Supreme Commander of
the Army Air Force
in the Southern
Regions."

In one year and a half of fighting on various fronts the Nakanishi Air Unit shot down or wrecked on the ground 620 enemy planes.

Actions in the Philippines Area

The Nakanishi Air Unit made the distance from its base in Taiwan to northern Luzon in the Philippines on December 8, 1941 and secured great results in attacking the Baguio and Tuguegarao airdromes. Subsequently its main strength struck every important air base on Luzon and wiped out the greater part of the United States air force on the island. At the time of the landings of the Japanese expedition-

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Imperial Audience Granted To Returned Army Officers

Heroes of Malai and Burma Campaigns Reminisce Gallant Deeds of Nippon Forces; U.S. Airmen Possess Poor Tactical, Technical Insight

His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience at 10 a.m., Wednesday, Lieutenant-General Shizuo Sakaguchi and Major-Generals Koichi Abe, Takeshi Hattori and Shigeki Mori, who recently returned home after rendering distinguished services on the first line, and a little later separately received Lieutenant-Colonel Hiroshi Yoshioka and Major Sakuichi Oda who had been granted citations in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the Malai and Burma Campaigns.

The honored Army officers were treated with sake at the Southern Ante-Chamber within the Imperial Palace after the audience. Lieutenant General Sakaguchi and Major-Generals Abe, Hattori and Mori were granted wooden cups with Imperial Crest, it is respectfully learned.

After being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka respectfully made the following verbal statement:

"I have been struck with awe and trepidation at the boundless Imperial Graces. I regret very profoundly that many of my subordinates who died in action cannot be informed of the honor just accorded me. I am determined to devote myself to the execution of my duties thereby to respond to the Imperial Graces.

110 Planes Downed

"During the half a year period from the outbreak of the war to the culmination of the Burma Campaign, our unit alone shot down 110 planes of the Chungking and remnant Anglo-American air forces in Yunnan and Akyab. My subordinates with their daring self-crash strategy, always fought with enemy forces of overwhelming numerical superiority.

"I found American and British pilots more courageous and daring than the Chungking airmen but the former, as they relied simply on the quantity of their machines and munitions, made a point of abandoning their planes to descend with parachutes whenever they met with bad conditions. These enemy airmen who thought nothing but their own safety were, of course, no match for the Japanese pilots who are famous for their self-blasting tactics.

"The efficiency of their planes, however, is not to be made light of. I presume that when they are encountered by our new efficient machines, the Anglo-American airmen will give up fighting inasmuch as they are very poor in tactics and technique. When the mass volunteer of Japanese students is realized, enemy influences on the front which are now at a threateningly low ebb will be completely wiped out."

Major Oda who had rendered distinguished services in mobile seacraft operations in the Malai Campaign also had the following to say after being received in audience:

"Needless to say, the success of operations by our unit is solely ascribable to the August Imperial Virtues. The success in actual operations was largely due to the devoted efforts exerted by the officers and men under me.

Visits Yasukuni Shrine

"I deeply regret that the honor granted me today cannot be shared by many of my subordinates who

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CHANGE IS NOTIFIED TO ENVOYS AT ROME

Announcement Regarding Cabinet Alteration Handed Over By Italian Foreign Office

The Italian Foreign Office at 10:30 p.m. (Rome Time) on July 25 handed over to the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries accredited to Rome, through its chief secretary, an announcement concerning the change of the Cabinet and a declaration of King Emmanuel III and that of the new Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, according to a cable received by the Foreign Office Wednesday.

The cable also states that prior to this, Marshal Badoglio summoned Japanese Ambassador Shinrokuro Hidaka at 8:30 p.m. the same day and informally told him that he had been ordered by King Emmanuel to organize a new cabinet.

German Press Reserved

Domei

BERLIN July 27.—Reflecting the Berlin Government's attitude, the German press handled the recent reshuffle in the Italian Cabinet with a prudent, reserved tone, the headlines being all as modest as would be when dealing with the Cabinet change of a small State.

Editorials simply reported the news with brief comments added to them.

The Voelkischer Beobachter declared in its editorial in the following vein:

"It cannot be denied that due to Premier Benito Mussolini's resignation, Italy has entered into a new stage. At present, the details of the matter are not known and there is no judging future developments. It is very significant, however, that the new Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, has clarified the determination to continue the war.

"The confidence of the German people in the war situation has not been affected in the slightest degree and they are well aware that the current war will be decided by fighting. The Reich nation, confident in the fighting strength and internal

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ITALIAN WAR AIMS HELD AS UNALTERED

Statement Issued by Office Of Press Attache of Embassy in Tokyo

Citing Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's statement that "the war will go on," the office of the Press Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo issued on Wednesday afternoon a statement that the recent change of governments through the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini "does not alter in any way the international relationship of Italy especially that concerning the objective of the war pursued by the Tripartite Powers."

Other points stressed by the statement follow:

Different Internal Problems

"The experience which Italy is going through, due to her geographical position which is out of center in comparison to the European continent create problems of internal policy different than those which are possibly felt by Germany and Japan: this explains the recent formation of a new government whose main immediate purpose is to galvanize still further all the energies of the nation. All this is easily understandable when one takes into consideration the fact that Italy is at present enduring the tridimensional offensive of the enemy, and is partly invaded by the American forces, while Japan and Germany are fighting against the enemy on territories which are far removed from the Motherland.

"The barbarous system of the enemy who is destroying the open cities of Italy with the intent to terrorize the civilian populations under the pretext that they are waging the war against Fascism and not against the Italian people, does not even find the least justification. The change of government in Italy takes away the possibility for the enemy to continue psychological war against Italy the enemy having no more excuse for speculating on the eventuality of internal dissensions. For the attempt to destroy the center of western civilization with the excuse of de-

(Continued on Page 2)

FOREIGN POLICY UNDER BADOGLIO SEES NO CHANGE

Berlin Views New Italian Cabinet as Made Up of Experts Under Military Authority

CAREFUL WATCH KEPT

Political Shift Will Not Affect Italian People's Fight for Their Country

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—The newly-organized Italian Cabinet is a Cabinet of experts placed under military authority, according to the observation of well-informed quarters here.

Ever since the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini, general communications between Italy and Germany have been discontinued and up to this evening Rome broadcasts have been the only means of obtaining any information on conditions in Italy. The radio service of the Stefani News Agency was resumed this noon.

In well-informed circles it is observed that the new Government in Italy is a bureaucratic Cabinet organized under military authority. In German Government circles careful watch is naturally being maintained on developments in Italy. In a press conference at 1 p.m. today, Foreign Office authorities expressed the following view:

(1) The retirement of Premier Mussolini and the appointment of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Premier are certainly very important political events. The newly-organized Cabinet is a Cabinet of experts and various changes may be effected in the international administration of Italy but no change is expected in its foreign policy.

(2) The Italian Government authorities also have stated that the Cabinet change of July 27 was caused chiefly by domestic circumstances so that there would be no change in foreign policy. The Italian people will decide their future foreign policy in accordance with concrete facts. The Italian people are not fighting for the security of the Fascist Party or their ally Germany. They are fighting for the very future of Italy, their fight to exist and to enjoy a place in the sun. A change of Cabinet can have made no change in this fundamental fact.

(3) The Anglo-Saxon Plutocrats or Russian Bolsheviks may exhaust their sophistry to prove that they are fighting against Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler or Il Duce Benito Mussolini as individuals or against National Socialism or Fascism but they can never camouflage the fact that they are really fighting against the German and Italian peoples, their purpose being to conquer and place them under their tyranny. His Majesty [illegible] Emmanuel III, and the new Pre[illegible] Marshal Badoglio have issued p[illegible]ons stating that the war was [illegible] it being continued by the Italian State shows unmistakable recognition of this fact.

(4) The United States and Britain are condemning Marshal Badoglio with regard to the formation of the new Cabinet, and especially Prime Minister Winston Churchill has expressed an impudent view in total disregard of the Italian people. Such expressions are undeniable indications of the way in which the United States and Britain are intending to treat the Italian people. The statement of the Italian Government, however, has blasted Churchill's impudence.

Enemy Object

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—"The enemy's objective in this war is not the overthrowing of National Socialism or Fascism but the total suppression of the will to live of the German and Italian peoples," D.N.B. reports in connection with the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini.

Declares D.N.B.:

"That Premier Benito Mussolini has resigned and Marshal Pietro Badoglio has taken his place is an extremely important political incident, and it goes without saying that it has much significance in the relations between Germany and Italy. Germany and Italy have both experienced revolutions and their world outlook and political systems have much in common. And Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini had established solid relationships over long years on a firm foundation brought about by their firm personal friendship.

"How much the effects of these factors will be maintained through

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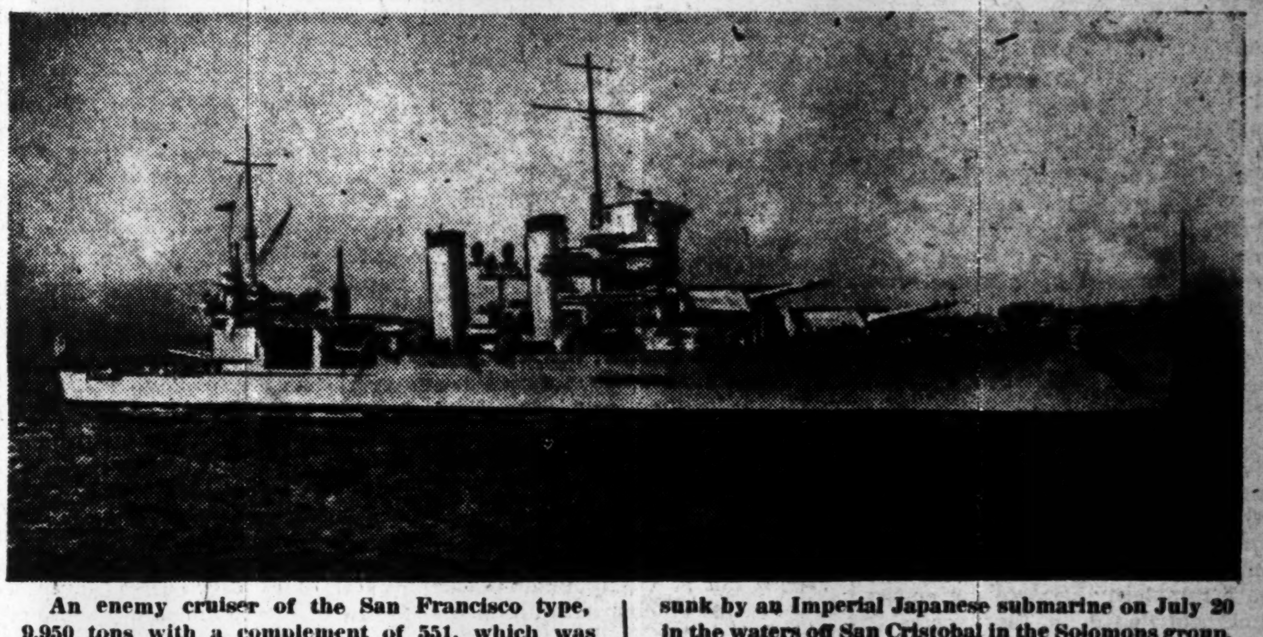
JAPANESE SUBMARINE BLASTS ENEMY CRUISER ENCOUNTERED IN WATERS OFF SAN CRISTOBAL

Another Victim of Nippon Naval Might



An enemy cruiser of the San Francisco type, 9,950 tons with a complement of 551, which was sunk by an Imperial Japanese submarine on July 20 in the waters off San Cristobal in the Solomons group.

San Francisco Type Warship Is Victim on July 20

DESTROYERS ELUDED

Attack Made by Our Undersea Warcraft After Cordon Is Pierced

Encountering an enemy unit in the waters south of San Cristobal of the Solomons group on July 20, an Imperial Japanese submarine sank a cruiser of the San Francisco type, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

According to Jane's Fighting Ships, a cruiser of the San Francisco type is of 9,950 tons displacement and with a complement of 551.

The announcement follows:

"An Imperial Japanese submarine on July 20 encountered an enemy naval unit composed of one cruiser of the San Francisco type and three destroyers in the sea area south of San Cristobal and after breaking through the guard cordon of the enemy destroyers came close to the cruiser and attacked it. The enemy cruiser thus was sunk."

Submarines Active

As an extremely mobile part of the Japanese land, sea and air fighting machine battling through the Solomons area, an Imperial Navy submarine force is operating in those waters. On the afternoon of July 20 it encountered in the waters south of San Cristobal, 60 kilometers east of Guadalcanal, one enemy cruiser of the San Francisco class accompanied by three destroyers. Breaking through the close cordon of destroyers, a submarine approached the cruiser, the mainstay of the enemy force, and sent torpedo after torpedo against it. A number of these giant missiles hit the big cruiser, which at last listed and went to the bottom.

The sea south of San Cristobal Island lies on the supply route to Guadalcanal so that the enemy had been patrolling these waters with special care. The submarine force, succeeding as it did in thrusting into these waters despite the close enemy guard and inflicting damage on the enemy force, achieved a notable feat.

Daring Japanese submarines are ever prowling in the broad Pacific area seeking enemy warships and vessels to sink. Enemy ships fell victim to Japanese submarines during June numbered 11 vessels with an aggregate of 85,000 tons. The enemy is ever on the alert against Japanese submarines by means of airplanes and sub-chasers. It is also using wireless detectors to locate the positions of submarines. In the face of these enemy obstacles, Japanese submarines are carrying on their gallant task day and night.

The San Francisco type cruiser was constructed in February, 1934, and displaces 9,950 tons, being equipped with nine 20-centimeter guns and eight 12.7-centimeter anti-aircraft guns. It has four ship planes and two catapults. It has a speed of 32.7 knots. Its sister warships are the San Francisco, Indianapolis, Astoria, New Orleans and Minneapolis. Another of the San Francisco type warships was sunk by Japanese Forces in the Battle of Midway in June last year. The A-class cruiser of the Astoria type also was sunk in the First Battle of the Solomons in August last year.

Crack Japanese Air Forces Again Blast Kienow Airbase

Military Establishments Completely Demolished—Foe's Hopes Smashed—Two P-40's Are Downed Over Changsha During Fierce Air Duel

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 26.—The crack Japanese X X Unit today again raided Kienow airfield, ruining the runways there and completely demolishing the military establishments surrounding the field. All the Japanese planes returned safely. Kienow airfield is the advance base from which the enemy hopes to raid Japan and which it is working frantically to build up.

Two P-40's Downed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 26.—Driven to desperation by the furious daily attacks carried out by the Japanese Army's air units the American Air Force in China seems to be trying to counter-attack and this morning moved toward X X with a small force of fighters and bombers. The Japanese Forces, however, moved ahead of the enemy, and meeting the enemy fought it, pursued it and knocked down two P-40's over Changsha. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Hongkong Raid Failed

Domei

HONGKONG, July 28.—Another guerrilla air-raid by the enemy air force on Japanese-controlled areas in Greater East Asia was frustrated when an enemy air unit of six bombers and fighters, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon attempted to raid this city, but was immediately put to rout by the fierce fire of ground batteries.

This was the first enemy air raid on Hongkong since November 28, last year.

The Press Section of the Hongkong Government General at 8 o'clock yesterday evening issued the following announcement regarding the present enemy air-raid: "Six enemy planes came over Hongkong Island at 5.15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 27, but were forced to take to their heels by our fierce ground batteries, after dropping several bombs into the sea. Our side sustained no damages."

SPAIN DISCUSSING ON NEW SITUATION

Deliberating on Attitude To Italian Change

Domei

MADRID, July 27.—The Spanish Government is daily engaged in important deliberations, seemingly to decide on the Spanish attitude relative to the Italian political change.

The meetings are being conducted under the chairmanship of General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State.

It is believed that the supreme council of the Falangist Party will convene sometime during this week to discuss important matters concerning national security and the Party structure.

THAI VISITORS LEAVE TOKYO

Depart on Inspection Tour of Manchoukuo Via Kansai

Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, who are now visiting Japan, left here on Wednesday morning for an inspection tour of Manchoukuo by way of the Kansai district, reports Domei.

The two Thai visitors were given a hearty send-off by leading Japanese governmental figures including Itaro Mizuno, head of the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and also members of the Thai Embassy.

The two Thai dignitaries are scheduled to return here about the middle of August.

W. Wichit Wathakan To Visit Japan To Tender Thanks

Domei

BANGKOK, July 28.—The Thai Government has decided to dispatch its Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and suite to Japan to tender Thailand's gratitude to Japan for the incorporation of the four Malai States and two Shan States into Thai territory and to return the courtesy of Thailand to Japan for the recent visit there of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, according to an official announcement made public today.

TO CONTRIBUTE PLANES

18,000 Doctors in Country to Donate One to Army, Navy Each

In view of the intense fighting going on at the front the 18,000 doctors of medicine throughout the nation will contribute a plane to the Army and Navy each. The Nippon M.D. Society will start collecting donations before the end of August.

Student Flyers at Kakogawa

The student flyers on the round-Japan flight arrived at Kakogawa, in Hyogo Prefecture, at 8:40 a.m. Wednesday from Kyoto. Before landing the students flew over the Minatogawa Shrine, and from the sky prayed for success. After resting for a while at the Kakogawa airfield, they took off for Gannosu, in Fukuoka, flying over the Inland Sea.

FIGHTING UNABATED ON EASTERN FRONT

Struggle in Orel Sector More Intense West of Lake Ladoga —Fresh Troops Used

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—The main arena of fighting on the Eastern front still continues to be the Orel sector with the German and Red forces pounding each other in an attempt to land a telling blow. Bitter fighting is also going on in the Leningrad area, the area between the mid-part of the Donetz River and the Mius River, and at the Kuban bridgehead.

The struggle in the Orel sector, west of Lake Ladoga, is growing daily in intensity. The Red forces attacking in that area are throwing in new tanks and infantry units in rapid succession, making a new and furious attempt after each failure. In that the fighting resembles the fight for Stalingrad with the parties reversed. The Soviet forces seem to be trying to overwhelm the Germans by numerical superiority and the fighting in the northern part of that sector especially seems near a crisis.

The German forces too are pouring in fresh troops and are preventing the hard driving Reds from advancing. The Germans are using tactics having extreme flexibility and squeezing out each wedge the Reds succeed in driving in. The fighting in the Orel sector is regarded with care since the fighting there is expected to have much effect on the future fighting on the Eastern front.

The Soviet Board of Information on Tuesday night declared in an official report, "The Red forces in the Orel sector continue to attack and advance. Active vanguard fighting is going on in the Bielgorod area and in several local skirmishes the Red forces changed their positions. Local fighting is also going on the eastern part and also north of Moga on the Leningrad front. Bitter preliminary fighting is being waged in the southern part of the Donbas." It was also stated at the same time that the Reds had advanced from about 4 to 6 kilometers in the Orel sector.

The Soviet organ Red Star on the same day also announced that the Germans were preventing the Red forces from advancing in that area with infantry and with 50 to 70 tank regiments. The paper stressed the importance of the fighting on the Orel front. The A.P. reporter in Moscow also declared that there were no indications that the Orel-Briansk railway was cut off.

Fighting Unabated

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Fierce fighting is raging unabated on the Eastern Front between the Reich and Red armies.

Colonel Ernst von Hammer, war correspondent of the D.N.B. reports on the situation today as follows:

(1) Orel Area—The Red Army High Command, despite the severe damage sustained by the Russians, again on July 26 massed infantry and tanks for an attempt to break through the German lines. Support-

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11,717 INDIANS HELD IN CUSTODY

Under Arrest for Political Offenses

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 27.—On June 1, official files disclosed that 11,717 persons were arrested and held in custody for political offenses, reported Sir Reginald M. Maxwell, Indian Home Secretary, to the Indian Legislature today.

Maxwell elucidated that the majority of the offenders were members of the National Congress,

SICILY FIGHT ARENA SHIFTS TO PALERMO

Axis Forces Holding Back Foes Aiming for Drive at Straits Of Messina

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—While the British 8th Army under Montgomery is meeting with difficulty in advancing through the rough land around Catania the scene of the heaviest fighting in Sicily has now changed to the coast east of Palermo where Axis forces are staging a furious counter offensive against the Americans under Patton, says a dispatch received here from the front line today.

Axis forces are succeeding in holding back their enemy, who, it is considered, intend to make a drive at the Straits of Messina by advancing east along the coast from Palermo. The American and Canadian forces in the northern Palermo section are now exposed to a "desperate" counter offensive on the part of the Axis troops, it was reported by Robert Dunnet, a BBC front line announcer. The headquarters of the Anti-Axis forces also announced that Axis resistance had become greatly intensified in the last 48 hours.

The British 8th Army in the eastern section, is fighting a severe battle in a region far to the south-west of Catania, while the Germans are continuing to cross the straits with fresh men and munitions to reinforce their armies. R. Maureen, a correspondent for a certain British newspaper, says that the Germans are using super-sized transport planes of the Junkers 92 type, which is able to carry X X men at a time.

Rome in Order

Domei

ROME, July 27.—Following a momentary unrest during the initial stage of the political transition, Rome is again in a state of perfect peace and order, reports a Stefani dispatch.

According to the dispatch, all official organizations continued their routine work all day yesterday. Today, all official and civil offices are operating in perfect normalcy.

All shops and markets are open, and are conducting their usual business.

With the installment of the new Government, the entire city is buried under the dazzling array of the national colors.

The new cabinet structure is met with the enthusiastic response of the municipal citizens of Naples.

Pope Sees Secretary

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—His Holiness Pope Pius XII summoned the Papal Secretary of State today and held a lengthy conference, it is reported from Rome.

Fascist Question Undecided

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Relative to the question as to whether the Fascist Party should be dissolved or preserved, official decision has not as yet been made, according to a dispatch from Rome.

Foreign Policy Under Badoglio Sees No Change

(Continued From Page 1)

the present political change can be judged only through future developments. But what is most important now is that the people of both Germany and Italy are sharing their fate in the war for European freedom. Anglo-American plutocracy and Soviet Bolshevism have as their objective not the overthrowing of Reichsfuehrer Hitler or Premier Mussolini nor the annihilation of the National Socialistic and Fascist systems, but the suppression of the will to live of the two great races in Europe. In looking over the reaction in the Anglo-American press brought about by the present political change that can be clearly understood.

Fight for Existence

"Marshal Badoglio has begun to be attacked by the Anglo-American press in the same manner that Premier Mussolini was. In the present war the Italian people are not fighting for the maintenance of the Fascists, nor for their ally Germany, but truly for the future of the Italian people and for their existence. By whom the Italian people will be led in that war, that is an internal problem to be solved by the Italian people themselves.

"In organizing his cabinet Marshal Badoglio made clear his determination by declaring, 'The war is being continued. The Italian people will hold to their pledge.' The people of Germany place trust in that declaration. When the present political change occurred it was already expected that the enemy would make use of that in their nerve warfare and come out in a new offensive, letting fly all sorts of propaganda and rumors. The German people have gone through too intense a political training to be fooled by the rumors now being circulated in London and Washington. Receiving the news the German people maintained absolute calmness and showed that they have reached political maturity.

"This is not the first time that a premier of a belligerent has been replaced by another. In war, statesmen as well as soldiers cannot remain unscathed. To say that there can be no change of leadership in a totalitarian nation or that Italy has crumbled together with Premier Mussolini is just an outstanding bit of nerve warfare that the anti-Axis camp is in the habit of using."

Vaunted Enemy Bombers No Match For Hayabusas

Consolidated B-24's Unable to Stand Up Against Peerless Nippon Fighters—Meritorious Feats Of Unit Under Commander Yokoyama Told

Domei

AT X X FRONT IN NEW GUINEA.—The once serene azure skies over New Guinea are now transformed into a vast aerial battle arena, where, under the vault of heaven Japanese Hayabusa fighters are daily engaged in death-dealing duels with the enemy planes. The much-vaunted Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers, pride of the American air forces, are unable to stand up against the peerless Japanese Hayabusas, their fliers are no match for the daring and skill of the Japanese airmen, and their waves take a tragic toll of one Consolidated B-24 after another as they fall, doomed, to their watery graves.

The particularly meritorious feats of the Hayabusa unit under Commander Yokoyama, which blasted ten Consolidated B-24's within the short period of about 20 days, and some of the brilliant results achieved by Sub-Lieutenant Masashi Yanagisawa, Warrant-Officer Katsuaki Kira, and Sub-Officer Mitsuo Ogura who attacked a formation of six enemy Consolidated B-24's singlehanded and succeeded in bringing down two of them, were recently revealed by a Domei correspondent.

Sub-Officer's Intrepidity

The intrepidity of Sub-officer Ogura's bold and daring attack on six bombers when they came over to attack a Japanese airdrome, resulting in bringing down two of the enemy planes and forcing the rest to take to their heels, was such that he was awarded special honors on May 24. His daring action must have completely stunned the enemy and contributed to the increasing fear felt by American airmen when attacked by Japanese fighters, which is plainly shown in the fact that the enemy continues his persistent aerial attacks only when he can rely on numerical superiority.

On the morning of Sub-officer Ogura's spectacular feat he was standing in the airfield, dressed in his flying suit, his plane at rest not far away. Suddenly, at 8 a.m. he saw a formation of six four-motored Consolidated B-24's droning in the distance. In a flash he raced over the 60-meter runway to leap on to his plane. Just as he was about to place one foot on the plane a bomb, apparently dropped by one of the enemy planes, exploded in the undergrowth nearby, rocking the vicinity with the terrific concussion of its explosion. He dropped to his face on the ground for a second, but a moment later was already winging his way toward the enemy formation.

Plunges Into Enemy

Rapidly gaining altitude he plunged into the enemy formation, only 12 minutes after he had first seen the enemy planes. As soon as the enemy bombers noticed the lone Japanese fighter they made a right-about turn and took to flight toward the south, apparently in the direction of Port Moresby. What a sight it must have been to see the six giant bombers fleeing in utter confusion, chased by a single, gallant Japanese fighter! The enemy, who is now extremely wary of the Japanese Hayabusa, assumed a defensive position, the commander's plane going ahead of the others, closely guarded by two planes on either side, with the sixth some 1,500 meters to the rear.

Sub-officer Ogura flying at a high altitude swiftly overtook the enemy formation and in a second left it 1,000 meters behind. As he turned to dash into the enemy planes, they assumed a regular straight-line defensive formation. But Sub-officer Ogura, taking full advantage of the maneuverability of his responsive plane, completely confused the now panic-stricken enemy by his extremely skilful aerial maneuvers. Each time he performed an unexpected looping feat the enemy planes altered their altitude trying to make a speedy get-away.

After about ten minutes of winging his way around the enemy formation Sub-Officer Ogura noticed a thick low-lying bank of clouds ahead and decided to take advantage of the cover it afforded to make a surprise move. He flew into the thick patches of cloud, and effectively concealed by them, made a swift left turn, suddenly emerging to the left of the enemy planes, which had apparently expected him to appear from the right. The enemy formation dropped to an altitude of only three hundred meters above sea level in a desperate effort to evade the now imminent attack of the Japanese Hayabusa.

Swoops Down on Foe

Taking advantage of the enemy's position, Sub-Officer Ogura promptly swooped down from some thousand meters altitude on to the sixth of the enemy planes. The giant enemy bomber, 19 meters long, with a wing-span of 33 meters, equipped with motors developing 1,200 horse-power, grew rapidly larger and larger in his sight. As soon as he had reduced the distance between his plane and that of the enemy to 600 meters he opened fire, directing a hail of bullets at the enemy plane. The Consolidated B-24 responded by vomiting a stream of machine-gun bullets, but they all missed their target.

With lightning speed Sub-Officer Ogura maneuvered his plane beneath the enemy, when he could clearly see white smoke streaming from the inner motor on the enemy's left wing. While the enemy was searching for the Hayabusa which had dropped out of its sight Sub-Officer Ogura scored another sure hit on the outer left motor, and the so-called invulnerable Consolidated B-24 plunged to its doom wrapped in scarlet flames. A white column of water rising from the surface of the ocean marked the spot where the enemy flier fell, and a film of oil, glistening in the blazing sunlight, slowly spread over the waters after the splash subsided where the burning plane finally sank beneath the rolling waves.

Losing no time, Sub-Officer Ogura promptly turned his attention to the fifth plane of the enemy formation, renewing his, frontal attack tactics, aiming his gun at the enemy's motor. At the very first hit the fifth bomber also began to emit rolling white trails of smoke, and a second shot in its motor soon sent it staggering into the sea as a sudden squall came up. Taking advantage of the squall the remaining enemy planes, now completely demoralized, rapidly disappeared from the scene.

Hopes Well Rewarded

Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa had looked forward with keen anticipation to celebrating his birthday, which fell on May 19th, by some successful action, and his hopes were well rewarded. On that day, his plane waiting in readiness for him to get on board, Sub-Lieutenant Yanigasawa hopped off from the base, and headed for the X X airfield. He had scarcely arrived at his destination before he was informed of the appearance on an enemy heavy bomber overhead.

Without losing a moment's time, Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant Nakayama and Warrant-Officer Hikohito Sato, until only recently member of a Juvenile Aviation Corps, gave prompt chase to the enemy bomber. The enemy bomber maintaining high altitude fled northward. "What luck!" smiled Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa to himself as he decided to launch a surprise attack on the enemy. The enemy plane on its part, discovering the Japanese planes, changed its course to the northwest, only to meet with a head-on attack by the plane piloted by Warrant-officer Sato.

The American Bomber made a sudden turn to avoid the attack trying to take cover in the thick layers of leaden-grey clouds, but this plan was frustrated by Sub-Lieutenant Nakayama's plane intercepting the enemy's course of flight. Now completely entrapped by the Japanese planes the outer motor of the enemy bomber's right wing began to emit thick white smoke as a result of a direct hit scored on it. The smoke was soon followed by flames bursting from the motor, showing that the plane was already in mortal agony. It nevertheless made a desperate attempt to seek protection in the shrouding cloud banks, with the three Japanese planes still in hot pursuit.

Bomber Drops Load

In a frantic endeavor to get rid of its load and maintain altitude somehow, the bomber was seen dropping first its ammunition and then other heavy objects overboard into the swirling waters. Still fleeing southward it was confronted by Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa's plane. Changing its course to the north it was met by the other two Japanese planes which each in turn scored accurate hits on the enemy. One motor of the enemy plane had already stopped, and losing speed, it finally began to plunge down almost to the surface of the sea.

Making a last desperate effort it once more managed to bring up its nose, only to be given the finishing blow by the Japanese planes. It was finally completely consumed in the enwreathing flames at exactly 8:58 a.m., and the Sub-Lieutenant's ambition to bring down at least one enemy bomber to celebrate his birthday was filled thus early in the morning making the day a gala one for him.

On the following day, May 20th, Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa joined a combined bomber-fighter formation charged with the mission of bombing a certain enemy base. The mission was particularly successful as the enemy offered no resistance and no enemy planes took to the air to obstruct the Japanese fliers. After having wreaked havoc on the enemy base the Japanese planes winged their homeward way to their own airfield.

As they were soaring through the tropical skies they passed over a stretch of mountain ranges some of whose peaks were as high as 4,300 meters, though the outlines of the mountains were blurred by the wreaths of thin cloud trailing about their shoulders. As they passed over this mountainous region they came across two Consolidated B-24s flying at an altitude of about a thousand meters. The Japanese fighters had only very little fuel left after having completed their mission of escorting the bombers, but nothing daunted Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa immediately assumed a position to attack the enemy.

Scores Certain Hits

In the aerial battle that ensued over the mountain summits, the Sub-Lieutenant scored two certain hits on the enemy bombers which immediately tried to make good their escape. But Sub-Lieutenant Yanagisawa gave them relentless chase and scored three more direct hits on them, with such good results that the two bombers were soon swallowed up by the gaping mountain chasms. The aerial duels ended, the echoes of the fierce combat, with which the mountain peaks had resounded, soon died away and the mountains mysteriously enwrapped in fluffy purple clouds returned to their eternal tranquillity once more.

On May 23 at exactly 11 a.m. a Hayabusa fighter was about to land in the airfield at X X base. The land crew at that moment were expecting an imminent bombing attack by an enemy formation of three bombers which had been reported near. When the Hayabusa fighter came into sight the land crew felt greatly relieved, hoping it would be able to take immediate action against the enemy. Quite unexpectedly, however, the fighter which was piloted by Warrant-Officer Kira who had brought an important message to the base, drew back its landing gears and flew upward in the direction of X X Island.

Flames Spurt From Motors

Discovering the three enemy bombers, however, Warrant officer Kira instantly directed a stream of bullets at the third plane in the formation with such success that leaping tongues of flame began spurting from its motors. Abandoning that plane to its inevitable fate the Warrant-Officer turned to attack the second plane and directed one sure hit into its fuselage. This second bomber began to writhe in agony. Warrant Officer Kira then tried to lure it nearer to the island where the Japanese land crew were anxiously awaiting his return, but the enemy bomber succeeded in gaining altitude and shot up into the thick grey clouds. Following to attack in the midst of the clouds the Warrant-Officer succeeded in inflicting a mortal blow on the enemy plane.

At this precise moment the third plane of the enemy formation which had been previously hit in the fuselage was seen to be finally engulfed in the deep waters of the ocean. Warrant officer Kira then in frontal attack scored another deadly hit on the second plane when its right motor also began to spit fire. The first plane of the enemy formation, the commander's plane, was nowhere to be seen, the commander evidently having made good his cowardly escape, abandoning his companions to their doom. The furious combat lasted just over an hour, from 11.20 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. After the intense battle was over after this brilliant feat of downing two of the enemy bombers singlehanded Warrant-Officer Kira landed at his base as calm and self-composed as though nothing had happened out of his usual routine. Such is the stuff that Japanese airmen are made of!

Foe Headquarters Admits Difficulty In Munda Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—After bombardment by naval units, the American jungle units started a general attack on Munda, the position of the Japanese Forces on New Georgia Island, according to a Melbourne dispatch. The anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific today made the following announcement suggesting a great difficulty of the future operation:

"The American army, navy and air units on July 25 started a general attack on the Japanese Garrison Forces at the Munda airfield on New Georgia, but, judging from the condition of warfare developed so far, it looks that the Japanese Forces are determined to fight to the last man."

NAKANISHI AIR UNIT IS GRANTED CITATION

(Continued From Page 1)

ary forces at Apali and Bigaan, it contributed much to their success by giving cover. As soon as the advance force occupied the enemy airdromes in northern Luzon, it took them over.

On December 22 it closely cooperated with the Homma unit when the latter carried out its landings on Lingayen Bay. For many days afterwards it undertook to give cover to the convoys bringing men and supplies to the expeditionary forces. It also operated against the remnants of the routed enemy air force and maintained our airpower over the Philippines, thus enabling the Homma unit to advance rapidly on Manila. In this interval the Nakanishi Air Unit obtained the following results:

1. Enemy aircraft shot down or wrecked on the ground	156
2. Tanks, motor-cars and other vehicles destroyed	308
3. Shipping sunk	49
4. Enemy positions, military establishments and the like demolished	Innumerable

Actions in the Burmese Area

Afterwards the Nakanishi Unit was ordered to cooperate with the land forces operating in Burma. Toward the end of January, 1942 the unit in a mixed formation of bombers and fighters attacked Mingaradong and Regu airdromes on several occasions and paralyzed the enemy air force. It cooperated with the Iida Unit in the reduction of Rangoon. As soon as Rangoon fell, the Nakanishi Air Unit advanced its bases to the airdromes in southern Burma and on March 21 and 22, 1942, carried out attacks on Magwe, the last stronghold of the enemy air force in Burma and crushed it by continuous pounding. Thus it gained the air power over entire Burma.

When in the middle part of April last year, the Iida Army Corps started its North Burma campaign, the Nakanishi Air Unit in close collaboration with the land forces, daily repeated its attacks on the enemy, thereby contributing much to the successful conclusion of the North Burma campaign.

Subsequently, the Unit cooperated with other units in the destruction of the enemy aerial strength in Southwestern China and also in the mopping-up operations conducted by land forces. It also engaged in defending the airfields and important places in Burma.

The war results achieved by this Unit during this period were as follows:

Aircraft shot down..........	48
Aircraft damaged..........	114
Tanks, armored cars, motor-cars, trains and other vehicles damaged	3,345
Guns blasted	22
Ships and barges sunk.....	44
Numberless enemy positions and military establishments blasted.	

Aerial Operations in Areas Around Burma

Since September of 1942, the enemy air forces in East India and Southwestern China were daily strengthened and their activities became conspicuous. On October 25, 26 and 28, planes of the Nakanishi Unit attacked enemy airfields at Tinsukia where scores of enemy aircraft had been mustered, and dealt annihilative blows to th[illegible]

Since then up to the [illegible] of January this year, the [illegible]nit discharged the duty of defending important places within Burma from enemy air raids and also carried out aerial attacks on enemy air bases in Chittagong. Feni, Yunnan-yi and other places, scoring big results. It also carried out the first air raid on Calcutta, striking terror into the hearts of the entire enemy forces in Burma.

The "Wild Eagles" of the intrepid Nakanishi Unit furthermore launched incessant attacks against the invading enemy forces in the Akyab area, thus facilitating the operations of land forces.

When the Japanese operations in the Akyab area were started, the Nakanishi Air Unit in perfect concert with ground forces launched a series of aerial attacks on Dhaleswari, Maungdaw and Cox's Bazaar, where enemy advance airfields are, and restricted enemy air forces from making reckless activities over the battlefields. Enemy ships on the Mayu River and Naaf River as well as key points near Maungdaw and Buthidaung were constantly bombed by the Unit, thereby intercepting the enemy supply routes and accelerating the march of our ground forces. The Unit also carried out prompt and daring attacks on enemy air units at Chittagong or Yunnan-yi and scored brilliant results during the Akyab operations, which follow:

Enemy airplanes shot down	157
Enemy airplanes damaged ..	145
Enemy tanks, automobiles and other cars destroyed ..	54
Enemy ships sunk	49
Many enemy positions and military establishments blasted or set afire	

The composite war results realized by the Unit from the outbreak of the War up to the end of May this year consisted of 214 enemy planes shot down and 406 either damaged or set ablaze, making a total of 620 in all. Moreover, the Unit destroyed 22 guns and sank 142 vessels and blasted 3,707 tanks, armored cars, railway cars and others. A great many enemy positions and military facilities also were blasted. The Unit sacrifice in the operations of great scale included 60 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned and also those of 42 planes damaged on the ground.

Hails From Itami City

Unit Commander Ryosuke Nakanishi hails from Itami City in Hyogo Prefecture. He was graduated from both the Military Academy and Military Staff College. In 1926 he studied in the United States and in the following year was appointed assistant military attache to the Embassy in Washington. In 1938 he was ordered to South America. In 1940 he was appointed instructor of the Hamamatsu Army Aviation School.

Thailand Observes Its First Army Day With Varied Events

Domei

BANGKOK, July 28.—Thailand today observed its first Army Day with colorful events including dedication of flowers before Victory Monument, an athletic meet participated in by army troops as well as radio broadcasts on Thai's Army. Hereafter, Thailand's Army Day will be observed on July 28 which marks the conclusion of the truce in the Thai-French Indo-China border clash.

GUERILLAS IN BICOL GIVE UP

Three Leaders With 23 Men Hiding In Mountains Surrender

Domei

LEGASPI, July 27.—Three leaders of a guerrilla corps hiding out in the mountain fastness of Bicol, in Luzon Island, surrendered to the Nippon Gendarmerie here on July 23 together with 23 men, it was revealed here today.

The three leaders are Pedro Briton, Rocento Broquesan and Clomento Borero. Upon understanding the true situation in a Philippines about to be given the boon of independence, they repented for their past mistake of taking action against the Japanese.

The erstwhile guerrillas, moreover, upon their surrender, expressed their strong determination to offer their cooperation to the Japanese for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was learned.

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U.S. IS ENDEAVORING TO CONCEAL LOSSES

Propaganda Trying to Make Public Believe American Flyers Always Return Safe

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 27.—The United States propaganda machinery is manifesting an inordinate anxiety to impress on the American public mind the fact that American airmen return safely to their home base after the fiercest air combat.

The San Francisco broadcast of July 25 admitted the attacks of Japanese bomber-fighter mixed units on Hengyang and Kienow but, soft-pedalling the Imperial Headquarters' communique that 28 American planes had been shot down between July 23 and 25, announced the American loss to be only two planes. The American authorities, thus, are desperately endeavoring to conceal the losses being sustained by United States forces on the front. American broadcasts, also, do not forget to add that "the members of the crew were all safe."

The Yankee view of war can be seen most pointedly in their eagerness to report that the airmen came back with their lives, whatever the issue of combat. Even the unexpectedly stiff resistance being put up by American pilots in the face of the terrific Japanese attacks is understandable in the light of such an outlook. American pilots know that once they have done their duty they could bail out by parachute and be taken prisoner without dishonor and in the event of their return home they are assured enthusiastic welcome that they have managed to get back safe.

They are counting on this as their insurance against death and all their heroism is based on that.

On July 23 in the very midst of the air battle over Lingling, Japanese airmen heard in their radio-receiver a desperate cry for help over the radio on a P-40 fighter. This may be taken as an instance of the fighting spirit of Americans.

New Italian Cabinet Formally Installed Into Office on 27th

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the new Italian Cabinet were formally installed into office today, it is reported from Rome. The officials of the municipal government of Rome reported to Premier Badoglio that the citizens of the municipality express their devout loyalty to the new Government.

Italian War Aims Held As Unaltered

(Continued From Page 1)

stroying Fascism, the enemy will be denounced before the history of the world if they continue to raid and bomb the open cities and the civil populations of Italy.

"The efficiency of the Italian armed forces and the close cooperation of Italy and Germany in the military field are not to be hampered by the change of government. On the contrary they will be strengthened as it is already demonstrated by the progressively increasing of the resistance that the enemy is encountering on the front of Sicily.

"The tendencious opinion according to which the Italo-German Alliance was based exclusively on personal relationship between Mussolini and Hitler is absolutely groundless. Italy is in this war not for Fascism or for the protection of Germany but for her own sacred rights and the future of the Italian people.

"The perfect order that is being maintained by the Italian populations even without the precautionary measures adopted by Marshal Badoglio, is there to show that the new government received the plebiscitary favor of all the people including the numerous contingents of young and adult men coming from Fascism.

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From July 29th
to Aug. 4th

LES MISERABLES

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FIGHTING UNABATED ON EASTERN FRONT

(Continued From Page 1)

ed by a powerful contingent of infantry, Soviet tanks incessantly pounded the German positions and it was sundown before their attacks ceased. The greater part of the Red tanks were destroyed before they arrived on the German defense lines. That day alone the Germans on the Eastern Front wrecked 228 tanks, of which 183 were accounted for in and around Orel. Part of the Russians succeeded in penetrating a German position but the German reserve by a flanking movement closed in and utterly routed them.

(2) Leningrad Area—In the area south of Lake Ladoga the Soviets sent their crack infantry and tank units against the Germans all day under cover of numerous fighting planes. Here, too, the back of the Red offensive was broken by the powerful German defense gunfire.

(3) On the Kuban Bridgehead the German-Rumanian forces wrested back the Novorossisk area which had been captured by the Soviets a few days ago. They continued their offensive on the Red Army positions on the eastern side of the bridgehead and smashed two enemy infantry regiments and wrecked 15 tanks. The Germans captured 860 Russians, while the Soviets left 4,000 or more bodies on the field.

(4) On the Mius front, the German air force frustrated the Soviet counter-offensive operations. Powerful bombers, dive bombers and fighters incessantly attacked Soviet field forces and headquarters while a German-Rumanian combined air force silenced the Red artillery positions. In the Donetz and Bielgorod areas only local fighting was seen but the Russians were compelled to replace the other units which had suffered heavy damage.

Germans Holding Out

Domei

BERLIN, July 27.—Though heavy fighting broke out anew in four sectors of the Eastern Front on Monday, German front lines are still holding out as strong as a month ago, when the Reds began their offensive, it was reported by DNB today.

The fact that German counter attacks have been kept down to localized operations has made it clear that the German Supreme Headquarters has two big objectives in mind while fighting the Soviets. The first objective is to prolong the fighting, thereby causing the enemy strength to become spent, while the second is to keep the Axis' hold on occupied territory and promote its economic development.

The heaviest fighting is going on in the Orel and Lagoda sections, where the Red Army is attacking doggedly with fresh reserves. The attacks are being centered mostly around Orel, but every new move is being crushed by the Axis forces. Red artillery south of Lake Ladoga, aided by planes and tanks, is keeping up a heavy fire on the German lines.

In the Kuban sector, powerful tank and infantry forces are continuing to attack German positions north-east of Krimskaya in spite of heavy losses and the failure to cut the German lines in two.

No large-scale battles are reported in the fourth section which consists of the central basins of the Mius and Donetz rivers.

In connection with the fighting now going on, the change taking place in the formation of the Soviet air forces is being viewed with close attention. When the Soviet offensive began at the beginning of this month, flight squadrons consisted of many types of planes, while now, they are formed only of combat planes. It is assumed from this fact that the Reds have not only lost over 2,000 planes in the offensive, but have become unable to make use of many others.

Change Is Notified To Envoys at Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

potentiality of their own country, will fight on till final victory has been attained."

Semi-Official Body Comments

In the meantime, the Dienst Aus Deutschland a semi-official news agency, stated as follows today:

"In Germany, political affairs and matters pertaining to diplomacy and warfare are rigidly distinguished in handling the recent political change in Italy. Reich circles of course observe the resignation of Premier Mussolini and the appointment of Marshal Badoglio as his successor not as a mere Cabinet reshuffle but as a fundamental reorganization.

"At present, diplomatic problems and the attitude toward the prosecution of war form the center of interest in Berlin. Inasmuch as the new Italian Premier has announced the continuation of the war and his will to keep promises, one cannot presuppose a change to take place in the Italo-German alliance."

Schmidt's Remarks

Meanwhile, Spokesman Schmidt of the German Foreign Office commented as follows at the press conference with foreign correspondents this afternoon:

"No matter what sort of form the new Italian Cabinet may take, the Italian Government will have to take policies conforming to actualities. In the current war, the Italian nation is fighting not to maintain a political ideal but for the sake of the future of the Italian people and their sphere of living.

"So long as a patriot heads it, the Italian nation will have to continue the war against Britain, America and the Soviet Union. Otherwise, it will lose its position as a strong Power. The fact that the German and Italian peoples are courageously fighting on shoulder to shoulder on the Sicilian Front offers a testimony to the Italian Government's attitude toward the war."

MANILA'S BAMBOO ORGAN

In the Old Catholic Church of Las Pinas Unique Musical Instrument, Made by Father Cera in 1818, Once Again Enthralls the Congregation

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

MANILA.—(Domei) Of all the unique and interesting things Manila has to offer, the most outstanding is the bamboo pipe organ.

It is found in an old Catholic church nestling in the sleepy village of Las Pinas on the outskirts of Manila on the road to Cavite. The old church is surrounded by shrubbery and a playground for children of the parish school. The organ itself is housed inside of the church under one of the arches of the heavy wall of the nave.

The bamboo pipe organ was built 125 years ago—in 1818 to be exact. The man responsible was Father Diego Cera who came to Manila at the turn of the 19th century.

Father Diego Cera was a versatile man. He studied to be a priest. During his studies, however, he also became a musician and a master at making organs. He left Spain in 1790 and sailed to Mexico as a missionary. Then he drifted to the Philippines where he served the church as priest and organ-builder. He selected as his house of worship, the little Catholic church of Las Pinas.

It so happened that this church was very much in need of an organ. There were none to be had. If he wrote home for one it would take years before the organ would reach Manila. So genius in Father Diego Cera urged him to build one.

He went into a nearby bamboo grove and selected 950 of the choicest bamboo trees. These he carefully cut, carried out and buried in the sandy beach of Manila Bay for approximately six months. This was to make them immune to time and decay. Out of the 950 bamboo he selected 714 to be used as organ pipes.

Builds Organ

After much tinkering and toying Father Diego Cera succeeded in building an organ in the Las Pinas church, 56 years after the church was constructed—and a bamboo organ at that.

In 1863, 45 years after the organ was completed, six pipes were severely damaged due to an earthquake. Father Diego Cera was dead but his successor, Father Miguel rushed to Cavite, gathered several choice bamboo and replaced the damaged ones. But three years later they succumbed to tropical decay.

During a typhoon in 1882, the roof of the church was blown off and the organ again suffered. It was again repaired. Two more accidents occurred. And yet, despite the teeth of time and the wear and tear of constant usage, Father Diego Cera's creation managed to weather the ordeal.

Once more man tried to interfere. This was in 1932, when a group of American churchmen, in hopes of modernizing the organ, attempted to install an electric motor inside the organ. But they failed and so the organ was left to deteriorate with other Filipino things which were unwelcome in an American world.

And so for the next ten years Manila's bamboo pipe organ, lay asleep. It sang no more as its intricate bamboo parts crumbled with the years.

Following the occupation of Manila on January 2, 1942, immediate reconstruction of the Philippines took place. Among others, historic Filipino landmarks were to be preserved. The bamboo pipe organ was one, so repair work began under the initiative of Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, then adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines. Actual work was started on October 25, 1942, under direct instructions from Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission.

Monument to Father Cera

By June 4, 1943, the organ was completely repaired. It was so complete and thorough that the old tone of the organ was restored. Once again the peoples of the Philippines could enjoy the full sweetness and softness of its tone and beauty.

The organ is a monument to Father Diego Cera and to the Filipinos who helped build it and overcame every obstacle in preserving it until American rule of the Islands. For the United States' policy was to discourage the cultivating of Filipino culture.

It is hard to believe that so delicate and complicated an instrument as a pipe organ could be built of bamboo. But there it stands in the little Catholic church at Las Pinas.

The front of the organ stands about 12 feet wide, all of bamboo pipes. The largest is eight feet long and nearly five inches in diameter. The horizontal reeds are made of soft metal, rolled very thick, but aside from these 122 pipes, every pipe in the organ is made of bamboo, totalling 714 pipes.

However the most surprising thing is to find an organ 125 years old with a five octave keyboard. Its creator was 80 years ahead of his age, when he placed a full octave of pedal notes below his one manual which has an "F" scale. There are 22 stops arranged in two vertical rows, the names being written on a strip beside the knobs instead of on their face. There are no string tones. The two metal reeds afford the only variety in assortment of flutes of every size and pitch.

Incidentally, records reveal that Father Diego Cera built two bamboo organs at the same time. He sent the other as a gift to the Queen of Spain. She prized it highly saying that there was none like it in Spain or England or all of Europe. No-one knows what happened to it so the relic at Las Pinas is the only organ of its kind in all the world.

Today, with the cooperation of the Japanese, the Filipinos are restoring the much-neglected gardens surrounding the little Catholic church at Las Pinas. For the church and its bamboo pipe organ are a valuable Philippine historical relic and the people of the New Philippines are determined to preserve them for posterity.

Imperial Audience Granted Officers

(Continued From Page 1)

have died gloriously in action. Tuesday afternoon, I visited the Yasukuni Shrine to report to the enshrined souls of the fallen heroes on the honor to be done me today. I was moved to tears when I thought that the departed souls would have been glad to learn of this fact. I am resolved to do my best in performing duties thereby to return a fraction of the boundless Imperial Graces.

"My unit started its operations in December 30 the year before last and completed its action on February 23 of last year. During that period, we carried out mobile seacraft maneuvers along the Malai coasts and at the end of the operations conducted the crossing of the Johore Straits in the face of the enemy.

"The most intense of all battles was, needless to say, the one waged for the crossing of the Johore Straits. A shower of shells and bullets were fired against us from enemy positions atop hills in Singapore, causing many casualties among the members of the crew. It was simply by virtue of the most daring efforts made by them that our unit could discharge its duties.

"I want to add on this occasion that Shiro Muranaka, Commander of the X X Unit, used to train his men for the goal of a 100-mile seacraft maneuvering and that the experiences I had had when I was chief instructor at his unit proved very useful in actual operations. I deeply admire Commander Muranaka's far-sightedness."

230 Ships for U.S.A.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.—The United States Maritime Commission distributed contracts for the construction of 230 ships of unrestricted types to shipyards along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, it is reported from Washington.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

letters, an authority on native history or ancient classics, a skilled writer in Chinese or Japanese style but he was asked with great show of courtesy and tempting offer of emolument to join the Mito band of scholars, or his opinion consulted, or his aid invoked as outside helper. Mitsukuni showed the same fervor in collecting good scholars as a military leader in wartime would in gathering brave fighters. Books and manuscripts were collected in the same eager, systematic manner; no expense was spared in purchasing or borrowing coveted literary heirlooms. But many of the old manuscripts and books treasured by provincial grandees, could be neither bought, borrowed, nor even "taken out of the gate." To copy out these materials scribes and copyists were dispatched to many parts, and they combed all the private libraries of daimyo, temples and shrines, some of them situated in the remotest districts. These knights of the writing brush had to undergo sometimes an incredible amount of physical discomfort, not to say danger; there were times when they had to sleep in the open and put up with the coarsest food as they traveled from one place to another in search of historical data in letters and relics. One of them, Sasaki Sojun, it is on record, had visited 55 provinces.

Tokugawa Yoshinao, Lord of Owari, contributed a good many valuable books, especially on Shintoism, on which, as already said, he was a great authority. Thus, there had been gathered into the headquarters of Mito Learning a wonderful wealth of literary and historical materials as well as a powerful staff of able scholars.

(To Be Continued)

NOZOKI-MEGANE

It is universally known that the medical facilities afforded the people of Japan are of a very excellent nature. Yet, capable as Japanese doctors are, even the ablest of them is badly handicapped unless the patient contributes his share towards solving the problem of healing.

The pre-requisite of a patient is to "go steady" with the same doctor. Familiarity with your individual physical and mental personality is as important as the symptoms of your ailment in assisting your doctor to give you maximum help. "Tramp patients" defraud themselves of efficient medical care.

In consulting your doctor, be frank and "tell all." Little things which might seem unimportant to you, might be the very clues to your malady. And only by sharp self-observation can you give the necessary information—the exact location of your pain, its frequency and severity, what activates it, and what seems to relieve it. Tell your doctor if you have eaten injudiciously; or about the medicine you may have taken—it may be disguising your true condition.

Sudden ups or downs in weight. Persistent headaches, colds, jumpiness, faintness. Shortness of breath; bleeding from any cause; or a mysterious rash, sores that won't heal, noticeable growths. All these are premonitory symptoms of serious diseases, and demand immediate attention.

Whatever your complaint may be, never obscure your ailment with false shame. Your doctor is not concerned with moral judgments; his sole interest is to cure you. Neglecting something crucial is especially risky when an operation is in prospect.

Inasmuch as you should help your doctor to help you, you must follow his orders to the letter. Surprisingly enough, many patients fail even to execute accurately the doctor's orders in such simple matters as time and quantity of dosage. A little thought should make it plain that there is a reason for such orders and that they are important to the patient.

Take a few moments to organize pertinent information before summoning your doctor. The busy doctor appreciates crisp information about temperature, pulse, headache, nausea. This enables him to judge whether an ambulance is needed or merely good advice. When you summon a physician be prepared for him. Have on hand hot-water bottle, ice bag, atomizer, enema outfit.

The bill for a regular annual medical examination of heart, lungs, nervous reactions—for blood tests, urinalyses and basal metabolisms—may seem large. But it is cheap insurance against bills ten times larger. Heart disease, tuberculosis and diabetes are only a few of the grim ailments that may be checked or cured if discovered in time.

The steps you take (provided that they are of approved methods) before being able to put the patient in the hands of a doctor are invaluable. This is particularly true in the case of accidents. You who are at hand can give prompt and adequate emergency treatment to 'victims' pending the arrival of the doctor.

One of the commoner accidents to be expected is the burn or scald. If the burned or scalled area is covered extensively by clothing, cut the clothing away—do not drag clothing over the burned surfaces in trying to save the clothing. Always have available in the house some powdered tannic acid. Dissolve 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls of this in a pint of cold water, immediately cover the burn with any soft cloth wet with this solution and keep it wet. If there is no tannic acid on hand, plain cold water dressings kept wet are advisable.

If the burns are extensive, the patient should be kept warmly wrapped and as quiet as possible until medical aid arrives. Hot drinks help minimize the effects of shock.

Cuts of various sorts constitute a risk because of bleeding or the risk of infection. If they are deep cuts near mobile joints, it is wise to have them inspected at once by a doctor, since the cords which work the limbs may be cut and rendered useless.

Where bleeding is profuse it is almost instinctive with the average individual to put on a tourniquet or to constrict by pressure of hand or fingers "between the heart and the cut" as the common expression goes. Never do this, unless the bleeding is definitely in spurts coincident with the patient's pulse. If the bleeding is a steady, even flow, such a procedure will tend to increase it. In this case the bleeding should be taken care of by elevating the affected part and exerting pressure directly over the wound.

From the standpoint of preventing infection the best thing to do is to wash the part in running tap water, to apply 3½ per cent Tincture of Iodine—or any of the recognized effective, but mild, wound antiseptics—cover the cut with sterile dressing, and apply pressure if the bleeding warrants. The practice of treating wounds with carbolized or carbolated vaseline is dangerous, and hence should be avoided. Carbolic, even in small amounts, can and frequently does cause tissue death, particularly when covered over, leading to gangrene.

Even the smallest cut should be well taken care of. If a cut begins to throb, reddens or begins to develop pain, go to a doctor. Do not wait to see if it is serious or is going to get worse. Negligible hand and finger infections, if once allowed to get a head start, can be terribly disastrous in their results.

In the case of asphyxia, keep windows wide open, wrap the patient warmly and practise artificial resipration steadily until aid arrives. All authorities concerned with the duty of gas control should be notified.

All foreign objects in the eye that are not easily seen, and cannot be easily removed by a little cotton on the end of a match or tooth pick, require the attention of a competent person. In the meantime the affected eye should be kept gently closed, and regardless of the irritation the usual ocular "gymnastics" must be avoided. The eye is a delicate piece of mechanism, readily scratched and scarred, and too valuable to risk damaging.

In dealing with persons who are suspected of having sustained a fractured bone, do not immediately pick him up with legs and arms dangling so that the sharp ends of broken bone bruise and lacerate the tissues about them. If you think an arm or leg is broken exert a steady, even, moderate pull on it—without jerking or sudden movement of any kind—until the doctor or ambulance arrives. If he has to be carried to a shelter, maintain the pull during the move. If it is necessary to transport him to a hospital yourself, splint the part after you have exerted the pull for several minutes and, if possible, while the pull is being made. If you are doubtful as to what to do, leave the body as you have found it and go for help.

Your duty is to keep yourself physically fit and when and where you are able, to render assistance to your neighbor. Japan is sound because the people who populate her, the people who fight for and protect her, the people who govern her, leave nothing wanting in tempering themselves to mental and physical perfection. On your health depends the health of the country.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1943

Over the Peak

Although America's hopes for victory are based on her vaunted industrial productive power, it is becoming increasingly obvious that that productive power will not be enough to bring her success in the war. American industry has admittedly made great strides in production since it was re-organized on a wartime basis, it is true, but already evidence is multiplying that the actual production is falling far short of expectations. If the United States is basing her dreams of victory upon her industrial production, she is due to suffer from a sharp disappointment.

According to the announcement of the Americans themselves, the United States has already just about reached the peak of her productive capacity. But that peak is not high enough. And in fact, in many lines of production, the United States seems to have passed her peak and is already on the down grade.

For instance, Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, stated toward the end of last month that the United States war production had definitely failed to come up to the scheduled level. Only in the production of aircraft and radio equipment was the situation at all satisfactory; in everything else the production was far below the scheduled level and in many cases had actually dropped below the April performance.

On July 15 the situation was apparently deemed so bad that several of America's highest wartime administrators went on the air in a joint broadcast to harangue the American public to greater efforts. Such key personages as War Production Director Donald Nelson, Economic Stabilization Chief Fred Vinson, War Information Director Elmer Davis, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, and others lent their voices to the alarmed chorus.

Pointing out the many fields in which America's war production had fallen down, Donald Nelson said that the original production goals had been based on urgent needs. Failure to attain these goals would definitely cripple America's conduct of the war, he inferred. Inasmuch as the output of war materials in May and June had been so unsatisfactory, he continued, American industrial plants will have a "staggering job" in the months ahead in attempting to catch up. Elmer Davis went further in his warning, going so far as to admit publicly that "if the home front goes badly enough it might bring us defeat."

An analysis of the causes of America's failure in industrial production will bring her no comfort. The "dangerous premature feeling that the war is in the bag", to which Nelson alluded, can probably be corrected in time. But other factors, such as strikes, absenteeism from work, and manpower shortage, which he also mentioned, are basic factors for which there can be no remedy. The strikes and wilful absence from work are caused by the lack of popular support for the war and by the fundamental individual selfishness of the various groups in American society. Nothing can change this attitude so long as America's war aims remain so vague and hypocritical and so far removed from the practical interests of the rank and file of the American public. As long as the government is waging a meaningless war of world aggrandizement, why should not individual Americans likewise grab whatever individual profit they can? Such is the natural philosophy which results from the basically unsound moral position of the American nation in the present-day world situation.

The manpower shortage, and the equally critical shortage of strategic raw materials which Nelson did not mention but which nevertheless exists, are even more irremediable factors, for they set an inexorable physical limit to America's efforts. No magician's wand can give the United States a larger population overnight or a new stock pile of materials to replace that which has already been used up.

Evidence is at hand that the United States has already eaten into her capital stock to the extent of 10 per cent in order to make possible her current production performance. With her permanent industrial structure already being subjected to such injuries and deterioration, it is obvious that she cannot long keep up the sacrifices which the strain of her present pace entails. She is already burning herself out. The peak which she has only attained through such injurious expediencies, inadequate as even that has proved to be, is therefore bound to fall soon—in fact it already has begun to fall in many fields. What can the United States do in the face of this situation? She is fast reaching her maximum limit, and that limit has found to be not enough. She has shot her bolt and she has nothing more left in her quiver.

In contrast, the productive potentiality of Japan has infinitely greater possibilities. It is true that in certain specific lines, the actual production of the United States at the moment may exceed the Japanese production. But whereas the United States has already virtually reached the peak of her capacity, Japan's capacity is steadily growing. With the vast resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere being steadily mobilized with the cooperation of all the member countries, Japan is in a position to gain a second wind and a third wind and so on ad infinitum in the production race. The United States is a sprinter who has shown a meteoric flash but is now near the limit of his endurance. Japan is a marathon runner who has only just begun to swing into stride.

The only hope for the United States lies in a short, quick conclusion of the campaign. A long, protracted war would be as ruinous to the United States as it would be advantageous to Japan with the ever-developing Co-Prosperity Sphere behind her. But all evidences indicate that the war in the Pacific theater of hostilities will not be short. The slowness with which the American counter-offensive in the Southwest Pacific is proceeding, the appalling sacrifices which the Americans are being forced to make in their inch by inch movements in the Solomons jungle, spell disaster for the mere sprinter, for obviously the race in the Pacific is a marathon.

The hopes of the United States in her war against Japan thus remains more distant and unattainable than ever.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . . .

Power can be measured. Its volume, its weight, its momentum can all be brought within the purview of mathematics. So it is the endeavor of those who hold power to be supreme, to increase in bulk. They would repeatedly multiply numbers, —the number of men, the number of coins, the number of appliances. When they strive for success they sacrifice others' wealth, others' rights, others' lives; for sacrifice is the essence of the cult of Powers; and the earth is running red with the blood of that sacrifice. The distinctive feature of materialism is the measurability of its outward expression, which is the same thing as the finiteness of its boundaries. And the disputes, civil and criminal, which have raged in the history of man, have mostly been over these same boundaries. To increase man, have mostly been over these same boundaries. To increase one's own bounds one has necessarily to encroach upon those of others. So, because the pride of Power is the pride of quantity, the most powerful telescope, when pointed in the direction of Power, fails to reveal the shore of peace across the sea of blood.

A Year Ago Today

July 29, 1942

Important Chungking objectives were bombed twice today when Japanese Air Units carried out raids against Changsha, Liling, and Yiyang, Hunan Province.

* * *

The American people daily feel the menace of war approach closer and closer to themselves with the steady increase in shortages as automobiles, refrigerators, rubber goods, electricity, gasoline and sugar. The Washington Government is trying to tackle the situation with a fundamental wartime policy of lowering the standard of living through sacrifices in the nation's daily life.

* * *

India will fight for its freedom, not only against Britain, but all the anti-Axis nations, including the United States as well, declared Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, in a press interview.

* * *

Strong formations of Japanese aircraft today carried out two intense bombing attacks against Kweilin, enemy air base in Kwangsi Province, and inflicted heavy damage to the field and other objectives.

* * *

Emphasizing that the miserable defeats suffered by the American forces in East Asia are mainly due to the incapability of the commanding officers, the Army and Navy Register, an exclusive military magazine, bitterly criticized those officers.

* * *

Remnants of the Fifth Chungking Army today were routed by Japanese Forces in an engagement near Pinglu-hsien in the northern part of Shansi Province. Quantities of rifles, machine-guns and provisions were captured.

* * *

Crack units of Imperial Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang Province commenced a new campaign in the early dawn today and succeeded in surrounding three to four divisions of Chungking troops massed to the south and west of Kinhwa.

P.I. GIVEN GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO REJUVENATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Work Demands Courage and Determination to Proceed Calmly and Tenaciously Against All Obstacles

By MARIANO V. DE LOS SANTOS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part II
(Continued From Monday)

Besides the schools there are other social agencies which are essentially educational in nature; namely, the home, the church, the press, the radio and the stage. These social agencies have not always been functioning harmoniously. There were times when they worked at cross-purposes. We can never hope to establish a sound and satisfactory educational system unless all of them shall be so geared as to contribute their proportional share in the development of the Good Filipino. School and society are mutually interdependent. They are component parts of each other.

A true national character cannot be moulded by the school, working alone and isolated from the other dynamic forces of society. Heretofore, the Filipino community's interests in our schools have been so weak that our schools have really been considered apart and separate from the larger society. This indifference of the general public in the doings of our schools resulted in social maladjustments that will require at least a generation to remedy.

Educators of all times and in every clime have been prone to be too idealistic and theoretical, less practical and realistic. The Filipino teacher as a class has had more than the average dose of this fault. Let us take some of the most elemental human traits required for efficient participation in the duties of citizenship, i.e., (1) good health; (2) social discipline; (3) simple living; (4) productive work; and (5) patriotism.

Rules Are Not Enough

In every school of the Philippines, from the primary to the university grades, slogans are found enjoining school children and students to keep themselves healthy and physically fit. Instructions in these various levels are regularly dispensed for the same purpose. But aside from the slogans and the theoretical instructions given to pupils and students very little checking is done. Rules are prescribed more to be memorized than practised. In many instances, the teachers themselves fail to observe the rules of good health and sanitation that they teach daily. The present generation does not know much more than the past about balanced diet, proper clothing, the need for regular physical exercises and adequate rest, the healthful and curative effects of fresh air and sunshine. And we have all these blessings in such great abundance!

Nationals as well as foreigners observe the almost total absence of social discipline among us. Theoretically we have been teaching and inculcating this virtue in our schools. Why then did we utterly fail to develop it? The answer may be found in our failure to practice what we preach daily. Social discipline is but a manifestation of a strong sense of responsibility. We could write a long treatise on the countless ways by which in practice we shun the sense of responsibility of our children in schools instead of cultivating and developing it.

Ostentation and extravagance seem to be the dominating notes of our life instead of simplicity and frugality. Many teachers cannot justifiedly claim that they love the simple and frugal life more than the extravagant and ostentatious one. Our leading citizens with less rights, can find fault in our younger generation, who by living beyond their means, are only following the examples set by some of their supposedly successful elders. It is more than probable that many young people have been led to believe that by living in a higher style than they could possibly afford, they would attain worldly success easier and earlier.

Importance of Work

Pride in, and love of, productive work is the battle-cry of the New Philippines. The true salvation of our country will come from a new concept of the value of productive work, both manual and intellectual. In the reconstruction of our school system, we cannot take this matter for granted. In the past, our schools failed to impress upon the pupils the necessity of developing to the utmost the virtue of hard work; and that productive work, be it physical or intellectual, is equally valuable and necessary to human progress and happiness. False notions about manual work have been acquired by many of our people in the schools. Our rural communities became stagnant because our schools failed to provide them with the needed strength that only a work-loving and industrious people can possess. The schools are, to a great extent, responsible for weaning away from the rural communities many otherwise useful young men and women.

We often hear and read about the parlor and academic patriotism of the Filipino. We are sadly in need these days of a more fervent and a more dynamic patriotism, expressed not in words alone but in actual deeds and positive performance. A sacrificial love for country must be daily nurtured in our schools. The seed of patriotism is not foreign to our people and country. It needs, however, constant watering and painstaking cultivation. We shall do well in having always in mind Mabini's injunction:

"Thou shalt love thy country after God and thy honor and more than thyself; for she is the only Paradise which God has given thee in this life, the only Patrimony of thy race, the only inheritance of thy posterity; because of her, thou has life, love and interests, happiness, honor and God."

Dissatisfaction With Set-Up

Years before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Philippine educational world was in ferment. There was wholesale dissatisfaction about our educational aims, policies and practices. It was generally felt that the system was unsuited to the needs and aspirations of the Filipinos. This war and its effects not only accentuated the general dissatisfaction over the system but brought out in bold relief its inadequacy and many imperfections.

In the educational system of the New Philippines, the ultimate aim shall be to produce good, genuine Filipinos, not an amorphous people. Japan, the leader nation of Greater East Asia, guarantees to every country and people of the Sphere the right "to develop their national spirit," because 'Japan is prosecuting this war for the noble and sublime cause of restoring Justice and Righteousness in world affairs."

A good, genuine Filipino must have abiding faith in himself and in his own people; must possess racial dignity and a natural pride in being Oriental. Western imperialism finds its roots in the fallacious theory that the West is superior in every respect to the East. The new education of the Philippines, should, therefore, stress the need for a cultural renaissance based on our status as true Orientals. The ancient civilizations of the East need no apologists. They are and they can be the strong foundation of our cultural and intellectual development, the main bases of our educational system.

Rizal's Instructions

The Filipino is liberty loving. Our past rulers claimed that we were being trained for an independent life, but at the same time they would insist that we do not need our own vehicle of thought. Spanish, and then English, were considered as the suitable languages for our schools. This policy resulted in our mental subservience and a complex of inferiority. Rizal, with a clear vision, saw this great peril to the intellectual and spiritual life of our people when he admonished us in this way:

"It is only through native language that peoples can give expression to the conceptions of their brains and the feelings of their hearts. Every people has its own sentiments and way of thinking.

"Preserve your language if you do not wish to kill your originality, if you do not wish to subordinate your thought to other minds, otherwise, instead of making yourselves free, you will make yourselves slaves, indeed.

"As long as a people preserves its language, it preserves the marks of its liberty, just as a man preserves his independence, who holds to his own way of thinking. Language is the thought of the people."

In the New Education of the Philippines, we shall strive for a truly abundant life, materially, spiritually and morally.

We need a virile and alert nation that can thrive and find full fruition in honest and productive labor, in the enjoyment of nature and in the noble arts of redeeming humanity from the gutters of greed, selfishness and dependence to the level of just and rational living and complete self-realization. The new educational theory should be predicated on the duty to contribute to the common well-being and on the right to share with the rest the blessings of a common prosperity.

The present situation provides the golden opportunity for the revision and rejuvenation of our educational system. The work demands courage and determination; courage to pioneer and blaze new trails courage to defend and conserve the valid ideas and practices of the past, courage to sacrifice personal likes and dislikes, and lastly, courage to keep calm and proceed tenaciously and determinedly against all obstacles and difficulties in the pursuance of better policies and in achieving more valid objectives than those of the past.

(End)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

The Storm Breaks (1921)

The defection of the Moderates from the Congress was responsible for lowering to some extent the intellectual level of that body. But this loss was more than compensated by the rallying of the masses round the Congress banner.

Mahatma Gandhi gathered around him as his trusted colleagues some veteran Congressmen whose reputation stood high in the country and who now renounced their professional work in order to give their whole time to the Congress. C. R. Das, the leader of the Calcutta Bar, who had already made a name in Indian politics as also in Bengali literature, gave up his princely income and plunged into the Non-cooperation Campaign. From Allahabad came Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Allahabad Bar, who also gave up his professional work. He was joined by his son—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—also an advocate by profession, who was destined to make a name for himself in the days to come.

Lala Lajpat Rai Joins

From the Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai, the uncrowned king of that province who had been a lawer in his earlier life, came forward to join the Mahatma. From the Bombay Presidency, the Mahatma got the support of the Patel brothers, Mr. Vithalbhai and Mr. Vallabhbhai, both advocates by profession—and also N. C. Kelkar of Poona, who was the successor of the late Lokamanya Tilak in Maharashtra (the southern and eastern portion of Bombay Presidency).

The leaders of the Central Provinces who joined the Mahatma were Dr. Moonje, an eye-physician and Mr. Abhyankar, an advocate. The leader of Bihar was Rajendra Prasad, who renounced a fat income and a most promising career at the Patna Bar in order to work for the Congress. From the Tamil-speaking portion of Madras Presidency came Mr. Rajagopalachari, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Satyamurti, and from the Telegu-speaking portion Mr. Prakasam, all lawyers by profession.

On the supreme executive of the Congress there also sat the Ali brothers—Moulana Mohammed- and Moulana Shaukat Ali—Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, one of the most learned of the Moslem divines and Dr. Ansari of Delhi—all of whom represented the new awakening among the Indian Moslems. Thus it will be seen that it was a very good team that Mahatma Gandhi was able to collect at the outset of his campaign.

Lawyers Play Big Part

Among those who gave up their professional work in response to the appeal of the Congress, the lawyers played a most important part. The example of lawyer-princes like Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru was followed by lesser lights among the lawyer-fraternity throughout India and as a result, the Congress ranks were replenished by a large number of whole-time workers of standing and influence.

The appeal of the Congress for boycott of law courts met with a fair measure of success. While a large number of lawyers gave up their practice for good, there was, on the other hand, an intensive campaign to dissuade litigants from approaching British law courts and persuade them to settle their disputes by arbitration. As a matter of fact, arbitration-boards under the control of the Congress, came into existence all over the country and owing to their efforts the Government revenue from litigation was considerably reduced.

Along with the boycott of law courts, a campaign was started for promoting temperance and stopping the use of intoxicants of all kinds. The success of this campaign was remarkable throughout India and in many provinces the excise revenue (that is, the revenue from the trade in liquor and other intoxicants) was reduced to one-third of what it formerly was. In some provinces, as in Bihar, the Government felt obliged to conduct a campaign for popularising the use of liquor and other intoxicants in order to increase their revenue.

Movement Popular

The temperance movement was exceedingly popular among the masses and it fulfilled a moral as well as an economic purpose, while it caused considerable embarrassment to the Government.

This movement was accompanied by a campaign for the removal of untouchability. In certain parts of India, especially in the south, some castes like sweepers, scavengers, etc., had been treated as untouchables. That is to say, the other castes would not dine with them, would not take food or drink served by them and in some places, would not allow them to enter the temples. This custom was a factor working against the solidarity of the Indian people and from the moral and human standpoint, was quite unjustifiable. It was therefore but natural that when the Congress resolved to launch a campaign for winning political freedom for India, it should also seek to emancipate the masses from the shackles of social bondage of every kind.

In order to afford some measure of economic relief to the masses, the Congress advocated the boycott of foreign cloth and the revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving on a large scale.

The idea of boycotting foreign cloth was not a new one—since the cry of boycott of British cloth had been first raised in Bengal as early as 1905. The revival of hand-weaving was also not a new proposal, since the Indian hand-loom industry had held its own against the competition of foreign and Indian mills. But the idea of reviving handspinning, which had practically gone out of use, was a novel and a daring one.

Go Back to Spinning

It was difficult at first to find the men or women who could teach others to spin. The Mahatma, who was himself a good spinner arranged to turn out batches of men and women who themselves could spin and teach spinning. Within a short time thousands of men and women were sent out all over the country, including the remotest villages, to teach the villagers how to spin. It was also difficult at first to get or buy spinning-wheels. They had to be manufactured in the cities and sent out to the villages, till the village carpenters learned how to make them once again.

The cloth woven in hand-looms out of hand-spun yarn was called 'Khadi' or 'Khaddar' and was more coarse than mill-made cloth. As the production of this cloth began to increase, it automatically became the uniform of all Congressmen in India. They were required to set an example to the people by voluntarily wearing coarse 'Khali' and discarding fine mill-made cloth.

To undertake the above work, both men and money were required. The Mahatma therefore appealed to the nation for ten million members for the Congress and a fund of ten million rupees (13⅓ rupees-one pound approximately).

Response Encouraging

The response to this appeal proved to be most encouraging but in order to go round collecting money and enlisting members, an initial band of workers was necessary. This band of workers had to be supplied by the student community and the year 1921 therefore opened with an extensive campaign for the boycott of schools and colleges. Students responded to the appeal in large numbers and the response was the greatest in Bengal where the imagination of the youths had been stirred by the colossal sacrifice made by Deshbandhu C. R. Das. It was these student-workers who carried the message of the Congress to all corners of the country, who collected funds, enlisted members, held meetings and demonstrations, preached temperance, established arbitration boards, taught spinning and weaving and encouraged the revival of home industries. Without them, all the influence of Mahatma Gandhi would not have carried the country very far.

There has been much criticism of the policy of withdrawing students from educational institutions in 1921. Nevertheless, if one dispassionately reviews the situation in the country in 1920-21, the conclusion will be irresistible that the Congress had no option in the matter, if it desired its resolutions to be translated into action.

New Schools Started

It should also be stated that though originally the Congress did not take in hand the task of establishing "national" institutions, later on such institutions were started all over the country. Those students who had withdrawn from state-owned or state-controled institutions in a spirit of non-cooperatilon but who desired to continue their studies under more salutary conditions, could join the newly-started national institutions and continue their studies.

Such institutions were started in Bombay, Ahmedabad (in Bombay Presidency), Poona (in Bombay Presidency), Nagpur (in Central Provinces), Benares (in the United Provinces). Patna (in Bihar), Calcutta and Dacca (in Bengal). Some of these were for literary education, while others were for technical or medical education—but spinning was compulsory in all of them. In many places there were separate institutions for girls.

Fruits of Wisdom

Tenderness is the repose of love.—Rivarol.

* * *

All grand thoughts come from the heart.—Vauvenargues.

* * *

Seek not happiness too greedily, and be not fearful of unhappiness.—Lao-Tze.

* * *

Tomorrow I will live, the fool does say, today itself's too late; the wise lived yesterday.—Martial

* * *

Who is not attracted by bright and pleasant children, to prattle, to creep, and to play with them?—Epictetus.

* * *

When a book raises your spirit, and inspires you with noble and manly thoughts, seek for no other test of its excellence. It is good, and made by a good workman.—Bruyere.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Reading the Shiki, the classic "Book of History," one day in 1645, Mitsukuni, the 17-year-old heir to the House of Mito, came to the passage about the two loyal brothers, Hakui and Shukusei, of ancient Yin dynasty, when he felt like one struck with a heavenly oracle. The story is well known. Their father loved Shukusei the younger better than the elder, so when he died, Hakui urged Shukusei to succeed to the paternal house according to their sire's inward wishes, but Shukusei refused it, asserting this duty and privilege belonged by right to the older, not the younger, son, till they, each adamant on his stand, saw there was no other way, and left home, thereby obliging their middle brother to take over the family inheritance. The two men in the end crowned their gallant careers with a heroic martyrdom; they chose to die by self-imposed starvation on "Western Hill" rather than to thrive by "serving two masters." Commenting on their characters, Confucius said that they "sought the way of virtue and found it."

(By the way, Mitsukuni later built a little arbor in his famous Korakuen garden at Koishikawa and called it "Toku-jin-do" (Virtue-found-cottage) in memory of the Confucian words uttered in praise of the two brothers, which, like many other Mitsukuni memorials, remains to this day.)

His Eyes Opened

When the story of Hakui-Shukusei had sunk into Mitsukuni's mind, he was dumbfounded. He saw in their glorious mirror, so to speak, his own puny image. Was he not a second son, too, who had not only allowed himself to be made heir to this paternal estate over his brother's head but was actually congratulating himself and allowing others to congratulate him on "his good fortunes"? Judged by their standard, Mitsukuni felt himself a pitiable sinner.

Gradually two resolutions were forming themselves in the young man's heart. First, he must make his headship of the Mito family terminate with his own life, resolved, when he was his own master, to adopt a son of his brother, so as to "restore the house of Mito to the legitimate line of proprietors." His second resolution was to make history an object of his life-long study, and, if possible, to write a good history of Japan. If it were not for his historical study he would never have had his moral eyes opened.

His first resolution was in the course of years duly carried out by "exchanging his son with that of his elder brother." In 1663, when 37 years old, Mitsukuni adopted Yorikata, elder son of his brother, Yorishige, and when Yorikata died a premature life in 1670, adopted his younger brother, Yorieda, who lived to the fullness of years, to be the stuff and comfort of Mitsukuni's old age.

Historical Work Begun

His second resolution—his faith in Shigaku (historical learning)—proved, as everyone knows, the rock on which has been built the great edifice of Mito Learing—an imperishable monument of knowledge about Japan's mighty past on which we never tire of gazing in wonder and reverence.

We have heard much about the Great Wall of China and the Cathedral of Seville of which the first builders said to one another, "Let us build a church so great that those who come after us may think us mad to have attempted it," and which had taken 150 years to complete, and other towering monuments in human enterprise; and anyone at all capable of appraising the value of Misukuni's "Dai Nihon-shi" will not hesitate to number it among the phenomenal achievements of mankind.

Its idea was conceived, as already said, when Mitsukuni was 17, and he systematically commenced work in 1657, when he was 29, and he carried it on without stopping till the hour of his death. "Don't hurry," he was wont to exhort his scholars. "Don't attempt to summarize or skip over vexed or troublous points, but go slowly and conscientiously; cherish every little fact or detail like a gem, describing it in the best words you can—and never mind how long the work may last, or how big the book swells. It is not for such as you or I to presume to write a final history of Japan—such is the work of great future scholars; all we have to do is to gather every material we can and set it down faithfully with our comment, where it is necessary, that our posterity may draw from our work their just conclusions."

Knights of the Pen

As the work progressed, the staff of Mitsukuni's scholars increased. Hardly a famous man of

(Continued on Page 3)